

The Sydney Morning Herald

No. 12,639.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

PRICE 2d.

Births.

MENTWELL—November 19, at her residence, Sydney, Mrs. A. G. Mentwell, of a daughter, Ida.
KNOWLES—November 18, at her residence, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington, the wife of W. W. Knowles, of a daughter, Emily.
DELA—November 18, at her residence, Middle Harbour, the wife of Dr. De La, of a son, William.
RAMER—November 18, at her parents' residence, Hurley, the wife of W. J. Ramer, of a son, William.
FURNER—November 18, at her residence, Concord, the wife of Charles E. Furner, of a son, Charles.

Deaths.

GOULD—November 18, at his residence, Surry Hills, Mr. William Gould, aged 68.
HARVEY—November 19, at Darlinghurst, Sydney, Annie D. Harvey, after a painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, aged 57.
MOORE—November 20, at his residence, Cooper-street, Balmain, John Moore, drayman, after a short and painful illness, aged 41.
THOMAS—November 19, at Newcastle, Australia, Sydney Thomas, the youngest beloved son of the Rev. John and Sarah Thomas, of the Presbyterian Church, aged 18.
LAUNDER—November 20, at Clifton House, Warminster, Somerset, Alfred, third son of Charles and Emily Launder, aged 11 months; deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's steamship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Melbourne on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m., in company with the **ATACAMA**, which will leave Melbourne for Sydney on FRIDAY, 29th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for London on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Melbourne on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Brisbane on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Auckland on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Sydney on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for London on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Melbourne on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Brisbane on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Auckland on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Sydney on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for London on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Melbourne on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Brisbane on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Auckland on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Sydney on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for London on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Melbourne on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Brisbane on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Auckland on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Sydney on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for London on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Melbourne on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Brisbane on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Auckland on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE ALABAMA clipper ship, **ATACAMA**, will leave Sydney for Sydney on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

21, 1878.

21, 1878.

statute, or otherwise, that is to say—(c.) Arrestment of any member for any cause not criminal during the session, or within ten days before or after the close of the session; (d.) Imprisonment of any member for any cause other than breach of the peace. (e.) Any menace or threat or influence or attempt to influence by any person or persons, or any disturbance during a debate, meeting, or adjournment in the House. (f.) The persistent disregard by any member of the ruling of the President or Speaker, or if that officer be absent, of the House or of its presiding committee. (g.) The persistent disregard by any member of any of the Standing Rules and Orders of the House.

The following are the punishments which may be inflicted on a Member or Speaker or Chairman as the case may be. Each of which must also be deemed (if sanctioned by the House) to be a contempt of the House, against the privilege of Parliament within the meaning of the next following section, and may be dealt with accordingly:

(1.) A fine not exceeding £100, nor to be a substantial one. It may be levied by the House or by the Committee. It may be paid by a book held in his hand, called "The Rules and Orders of the House of Commons," that at least a copy of it shall be kept in the House.

Mr. HOLT thought it would be utterly impossible to do what the privileges of Parliament were. They might well define what the privileges of Courts were, but they could not do so in regard to the House of Commons, something outside a Court of Justice.

Mr. DARLEY : That was interfering with the administration of justice.

Mr. HOLT said they had already given great offence by not entering into details and should be careful not to do again.

Mr. CAMPBELL expressed an objection to the words "in the original Bill."

Mr. FOSTER said the proposed amendment did not go to the root of the difficulty that had arisen with regard to the clause, which favoured the main principle of the Bill. The Vice-Chancellor's view was that the clause was not intended to apply to the House of Commons.

reference to the inalienability of the privileges of the House of Commons, and the danger that might result of a collision between the two bodies, if the House of Commons were to insist on a point which had been carefully considered. That hon. an learned member's speech seemed to have been that of one who was not speaking in his private capacity, but as one who was engaged in a public debate rather than that of a speaker on any deliberating occasion. It was not, therefore, to be accepted or amended. Cushing, who was acknowledged as a high authority, referred not to legislative assemblies in general, but to the House of Commons, and to assemblies instituted in a manner like that of the House of Commons. With regard to the importance of the subject, Mr. Cushing declared, he referred to the necessity for securing the free discussion of all subjects by the members in the enjoyment of the right of speech, debate, and the determination of subjects upon which they had the right to vote. He said that the House of Commons was constitutional, and he said their powers and privileges should be regarded as a necessary incident to every deliberative assembly. The power to punish was essential to the carrying out of a deliberative assembly. Mr. Cushing's American point of view, he had occasion to examine the position of the House of Commons, and what sound constitutional law and the House of the present

day, notwithstanding that it was in opposition to the views of the majority of the House of Commons, and that it was by no means certain that it would be supported by a sufficient number of members of the House of Commons to enable it to pass. The Bill was, however, gradually introduced into the House of Commons, and after a long and arduous struggle, it was at last passed by a narrow majority. The Bill was then introduced into the House of Lords, and after a long and arduous struggle, it was at last passed by a narrow majority. The Bill was then introduced into the House of Commons, and after a long and arduous struggle, it was at last passed by a narrow majority. The Bill was then introduced into the House of Lords, and after a long and arduous struggle, it was at last passed by a narrow majority.

[illegible]

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN asked leave to withdraw his amendment he had proposed, as it was his intention to submit another in its place.

The amendment accordingly withdrawn.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved the omission of the words "qualification heretofore expressed," and the insertion, in their place, of the following words, "Limitation of the powers of the Legislature shall be subject to the provisions of the Constitution, and the limitation of the powers of the Legislative Assembly contained in the 64th section of the Constitution Act."

Mr. DARLEY said he would never have voted for the second reading of the bill if he had thought that the thing which was proposed would be done. He said that the clause would pass into law in its present form. He said that he was not in a position to say whether or not he would mind when the bill was last before the House. He said that he had made up his mind to have the bill passed containing the principle embodied in this clause, and he understood that

was not paid with the principle in it. He thought it was very much to be regretted that, during the interval which elapsed between the first and second readings of the bill [Mr. Forster: "I have not altered my mind." Then the hon. gentleman would have done better if he had expressed his opinion before the second reading was passed, in which case the bill would have been rejected. He thought that the privileges claimed by the House of Commons were that its members should be free from arrest during the sitting of the House, and that they should not be liable to imprisonment during the session. Was it right that, in the circumstances of this community, such a privilege should be given to our Legislature? Was it right that a member of the Legislature should be exempted from arrest, and be allowed to abscond from his creditors, and there be no means of preventing it? What had that to do with the freedom of debate? Was it right that a member of the Legislature should have a privilege which it was proposed to give under this bill? The hon. the Attorney-General said that the privileges of the House of Commons were purely well defined, and that he was not prepared to discuss the merits of stating them. The hon. gentleman said it was the same thing as the common law. He denoted that very much. He said that the common law was the law of England as it was defined, but he could not put the common law of England and

He still thought that the privileges of the Legislature were left undefined, that the breaches of privilege ought to be defined. They had no right to come in and say that they were not going to accept in this vague way. He thought the freedom of debate was as a right inherent in the Legislature, but if it were necessary to provide for it the question of privilege would be raised. He thought that when he was astonished at the hon. the Attorney-General threatening the House by saying that the other House would not sit, he was disappointed. He thought that hon. members were not accustomed to listen to language of that sort. If a majority of the House thought the bill ought to pass, it was the duty of the House to pass it. He did not think so, if it were not to be a matter what any other body might think. He felt that the measure required amendment, and so far as he could, he would vote for it.

Mr. BUTLER hoped that hon. members would not be influenced by any consideration as to the bill being withdrawn or the Assembly being offended, if the House did not pass the bill. It was submitted, that the House might be offended if it was submitted. A would not be offended.

undesirable state of things if, because the Assembly wished it, this House should pass a measure, whether it thought proper to do so or not. He had not the advantage of hearing the Attorney-General, but the hon. gentleman had referred him to the want of an American writer on the president's rights in the House of Commons with regard to its privileges. He was not prepared to accept that writer as an authority. He wanted to see the fact. He wanted to see whether, by any proceeding that had ever taken place in the House of Commons, the privileges of that body had been defined. One of the latest and ablest writers on the subject—Mr. Lecky—did not treat of it in that way. Of course, the contrary, and he was not disposed to follow the argument alone, supported under those influences, and so long ago either, he counted down as late as the reign of George the Second. The hon. member for Lancashire (Mr. Wilson) at the back of the House. There were many instances of the power of Parliament being exercised arbitrarily and of its abuse by the House of

Mr. McILKONE presented a petition from a public meeting held in Sydney against the influx of Chinese into the colony.

Mr. W. DAVIES presented a petition from Colabaug in favour of a bill for the eradication of smallpox.

The petitions were received.

BILLS ASSENTED TO.

Mr. SPEAKER intimated that he had received assent from the Governor to the effect that the Globe Land Bill and a Bill to amend the Public Wharves Act had been assented to.

THE COONABRA.

Mr. CAMERON repeated his question as to whether it would be possible to send the Coonabra to the Port of Sydney short-handed, and if so, whether the owners would be responsible in consequence thereof.

Mr. COHEN replied that he had communicated with the

page1433663

Marine Board on the subject, and not received any answer from them.

Mr. CAMERON: They are very long-winded.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.

Mr. HOSKINS moved.—“That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to extend the operation of an Act to provide for the periodical publication of the Liabilities and Assets of Banks in New South Wales, and the registration of the names of the proprietors thereof.”

THE MUDGEL TURF CLUB.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON moved,—“1. That the Mudjee Turf Club Bill be referred to a select committee for consideration and report, with power to send for persons and papers. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Bowman, Mr. Coonan, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. Laekey, Mr. Beyers, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Hurley (Hartley), and the mover.”

The motion was agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means for the further consideration of the financial statement.

Mr. W. DAVIES should not have spoken at all if it were not for the challenge thrown down by the Colonial Secretary that he supposed that every member of the House would find a stone at the Estimates. That seemed to challenge his right to speak on this important question. The Estimates were brought forward at a very late period of the year; though it was

[illegible][illegible]

and yet they found they would be landed in a considerable deficit. The Supplementary Estimates required for 1879-80 were £1,000,000, but for 1880-81 the deficiency would not be £300,000, but would be something very much in excess of that. He could only say that the Estimates for 1880-81 were not intended to place the financial condition of the country before the House. (Hear, hear.) The impression conveyed by the Estimates was that the Estimates had been largely cut down, and that economy had been made, but that would be something very much to the credit of this Government, as compared with the Estimates prepared by the predecessor Government. He said that, if the Estimates had been cut down, there were increases in almost every department, that would have been a considerable matter. He said that £1,000,000 of money. And yet in the face of this increased expenditure there were no Ways and Means provided to meet the increased expenditure furnished by the Government was something some taxation, and that was an overlooking consideration. The rest of the money that would be wanted to be taken out of the balances of the various Departments, and Revenue, and so forth. He asked members to consider this part of the subject for themselves, and see what the actual balance was. He said that the actual balance was not what it was under two millions of money. There were others, again, who contended it was more; and there were others, again, who contended it was less. He asked them, were these diverse statements? The opposition members of the Colonial Treasurer appeared to him not to make the subject clearer at all, but rather to make confusion worse confounded. He said that the actual balance was four millions. Hear, hear. In order to justify that remark he would appeal to the *Home News* of September 27, 1879, which said that the actual balance was four millions, and in which it was distinctly spoken of all through as though four millions was the balance to the credit of the Government. He said that he had seen the article in the paper from those articles that impression in England was that we had four millions to the credit of the Consolidated Fund. He said that the Colonial Treasurer tells us distinctly the other way. He said that he had seen the

[illegible]

At page 148 of the financial statement he found this — "In addition to the balance, \$1,986,000, there is \$1,775,000 to be recovered from loan funds, being that amount of the Consolidated Revenue Fund available upon the sale of debentures to be issued to redeem the credit of the Consolidated Revenue at this date (6th November) \$3,761,000." He had some doubt as to the legality of allocating these Loan Acts to remain unexpended until June, 1890, but he had, been borrowed on an Act in 1879, and the future Loan Acts sought to have a limit fixed during which they were to be operative. If the Treasurer sold debentures for a million and a half, he would have to add the proceeds to the Consolidated Revenue; and in addition to the balance of

three millions a quarter, there would in all probability be half a million to be added from the money voted for 1879, which it would be quite impossible to expend, and as much as those of 1878, the balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund would be four millions. It was not, however, the intention of the Government to incur this million and a half of money? It could not be necessary to set these accounts straight, for that could be done by a very small bill; and there was no necessity for the Government to incur this million and a half involving the colony in a permanent annual charge of £50,000. Why should we incur this charge for interest when we could have the money at once? It was not, however, thought to be withdrawn absolutely, and that the attempt, sell them was damaging our financial credit. Provision could be made for making the interest they might incur in the fund at the end of the year, but it had been seen clearly shown that the provision had been made. It was fair to assume from the Section of the Colonial Treasurer, that the Government would not be able to pay the interest we were badly in want of money, for we had had to borrow £200,000. What was that required for? It could not be paid for the interest on the money of the country. The Government would be a perversion of the power given under the Loan Acts; and we could not want it in the colony. Why, therefore, had the Government borrowed, and then not used it? It was informed that the Government could have withdrawn our own money for which they were receiving a much less rate of interest. The Colonial Secretary said that it was not in the interests of the country, if any portion of the money should be withdrawn from the coffers of the banks; that it would be pernicious to the commerce of the colony, and that the Government would not do the one and a-half million loan ought to be raised. And yet the loan was not raised. If ten per cent. only of the deposits in the different banks had been withdrawn that would have been sufficient to have met the requirements of the existing state of affairs, so much as the borrowing of £200,000 from one bank, a sum greater than fifty per cent. of the deposits in the bank. It was not the intention of the customers of a particular bank be selected to bear the burden of this drain? Or, why should the Government pay ten per cent. for the money, when they might have had it for five per cent. on their own money? The Treasurer said that it would not be politic to declare to the banks how much money the Government intended to withdraw; but as Sir James Fergusson had said that the Government had a diminished revenue of £17,000 on interest account, showed that the Government expected to withdraw the money from the banks, and that it was not to be used for railway purposes, but it could not be applied to any other purpose than that for which it was raised under the particular Act. It was very singular to find that the railways were not the first to be drained, but that the banks were. One thousand miles of railway would require ten millions of money, and yet no reference was made to this. As to the Government not being able to pay the interest, it was to the office, not to the men, and that increase of salary should follow on promotion alone. (Hear, hear.) It was not, however, the intention of the Government that the whole of the Civil servants were used for they even increased the number for 1879 as compared with 1878. The time was not far distant when the Government would be able to pay the interest on the money, and he thought the House ought to examine the schedule of salaries submitted with the Estimates, for it showed that the Government were not able to pay the interest on the objectionable features, as for instance while one officer travelled for 7s. 6d. a day another received 40s. He had no objection to the Government not being able to pay the interest on the Government now, because he did not know how the Government was to be superseded with advantage. He was prepared to render any assistance in passing the Estimates, but he was not prepared to see the Government spending money in a ruinable manner.

[illegible][illegible]

to measure which his Government were introducing would carry that these receipts would come into the Treasury, so that, leaving the question of surplus entirely out of consideration, the Government would be in a position in 1878, wherever was in office at the beginning of 1879 would commence with a deficit of nearly £300,000. The hon. gentleman said that the hon. member for Devonport (Mr. Stansfeld) had said that the Government proposed to expend this year which was unprecedented in the history of this country. It was the largest expenditure voted for any year since the year 1816, when it was nearly half a million. [The hon. gentleman did not provide for railways in this expenditure. What would be the expense of the railways? He would not say.] The hon. gentleman said they knew that for the Northern line alone a very large expenditure would be required. There was only £200,000 of the Government's railway receipts, and the Government, by the extension to the Queensland border had increased the receipts by the House, and the plans had been approved. If it was carried out two millions more would be required, without which the Government could not carry the Government at all. Altogether, the amount required for all these railways would be something enormous—probably ten millions. The hon. gentleman said that the hon. gentleman told him he had not made any provision for these railways, knowing that that expenditure for the year was not within the means of the Government. The hon. gentleman said the Colonial Treasurer might have given some indication of what the railway policy of the Government was, and that he ought to have received their consideration at the earliest possible moment. It was estimated that our surplus in the current year would be about £250,000, and next year it will be about £300,000, and there was every prospect, from the falling off in land sales, that the decrease would be proportionally as much. The hon. gentleman said that in a few years the surplus will disappear altogether. That was a state of things that the House was called upon to consider. The hon. gentleman said that the Government desired that the point upon which the Government desired most concern was the way in which they have dealt with the surplus. The hon. gentleman said that the Government, from those of an individual, and he denied whether they ought to have any surplus at all. At all events, the surplus ought to be spent in the most judicious manner, and the Colonial Treasurer had said that the Government had opportunities over a proper basis, and the hon. gentleman said that the Government had failed to do so. The Treasurer had said that he got a loan on the London market, and by making this attempt under the circumstances he did, had caused it to enter into the Treasury. The hon. gentleman said that the Treasurer would say he was not to blame, but the accounts that brought about this state of things, had the Treasurer ought to have been able to discuss. The hon. gentleman said whether it was necessary to place such a surplus on his hands. He traced the failure of that loan to the perception on the part of English capitalists of the Government's policy, and the hon. gentleman said that the Government, and their knowledge that we had this surplus. Our expenditure had increased enormously, and it was now proposed to add to it by these extensions of the railways. The hon. gentleman said that the House had any surplus, and was not lost to all sense of its own importance in the country, it would be regretted that the Government were now making.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Mr. GREENWOOD desired to say a word or two with reference to statements made by the Treasurer, who had commenced his account by saying that the balance and "surplus" were £1,000,000. That complaint could not apply, if his statement were taken care to point out the distinction. By the surplus he understood the unappropriated revenue at the close of each year, and by the balance the revenue which was carried over to the revenue proper for the year, and in giving the surplus he had taken from the official reports of the Auditor-General the figures for the current income over current expenditure, showing that there had been a deficit since 1871, and beginning to have a deficit again. By the balances he understood the sum brought forward each year to the credit of the various departments, and he pointed out that the balances and credit balances, and he was afraid the Colonial Treasurer had not made a sufficient distinction between the two. He said that for September last, it appeared that the Consolidated Fund had a balance of £2,198,000, its credit of £1,218,000. There had been advances on account of five different loan funds, and the reserve fund, and the balance of the Consolidated Fund was £1,000,000. He said that the balance had also been advanced on account of this fund, and the year's expenditure was £1,175,000, making a credit balance to the Consolidated Fund of £23,707,714. That left out the loan account, £1,218,000, and the balance of the Consolidated Fund, £1,000,000, which was also a cash balance lying in the banks; and then there were trust moneys in the hands of the various banks, and the balance of the Consolidated Fund securities in the Treasury chest, and that would leave about half a million available lying in the banks, which would also be cash balance, thus making a grand total of £23,707,714. He said that the £1,000,000 distributed is given on the other side of the account. To the public account in London and Sydney, both special and general, £2,000,000; to the Colonial Treasurer, £1,000,000, making a total cash balance of £23,707,714. He said that £2,000,000; securities in the Treasury chest, £580,000; moneys advanced and spent on account of these loans, £1,000,000; and the balance of the Consolidated Fund, £1,000,000. The Colonial Treasurer had not estimated sufficiently all through the debate, what was estimated to be the cash balances in London at the end of the present year, and he said that he knew that he had found we had only £237,000 at our credit in London. He was perfectly certain he was right the other night in the House, and he said that he had expended upon our railways £1,000,000, and he said that he had expended upon an important alteration. That trade was now thrown into the public account with the seaward traffic, which was a proper thing to do, and he said that he had found in the *Register* for 1877. These particulars were important, and ought to be supplied for the future. He had also referred to the Government's estimate, which he had interpreted that the Government had estimated at £1,000,000 by £84,000. [Mr. FARNELL: No, I did not say that. I said the income. The income would be increased by a good deal.] He said that he had not spoken of the necessity for increased taxation. But in the speeches of the hon. member at St. George's, he had seen the hon. member of the Crown, who had distinctly said that he was in favour of increased taxation, and he said that he had spoken to the hon. member at Wellington.

[illegible]

Mr. WERNER, who was in the Government would receive £1,700,000.

Some remarks from Mr. WERNER, who contended that there was no necessity for the Treasurer to draw £200,000,000 from the Bank of England when we had a floating balance of £350,000,000 in the Bank of England at the 30 days' date, and without drawn one-fifth of the total amount of such deposit.

Mr. WERNER expressed his surprise that only three members of the Government should be found to support the Treasurer's statement, and said that all the other speech-makers in the restricted debate had been against it. The Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said, insisted that new taxation was necessary. He held that the poor income ought to equal the poorer expenditure of the Government, and that the Government should not be considered as a body which would have a large surplus. He said that in the year of 1879, without poorer provision being made for it.

The question was then agreed to. The Chairman left the chair, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to 11 o'clock, until the 10th inst.

THE STRIKE OF THE A. S. N. CO. SEAMEN.

There is no change in the position of affairs between the A. S. N. Co. and the Seamen's Union. Yesterday morning, in accordance with the permission granted by the court, the steamer *City of Brisbane* was towed to the wharf, and, under the superintendence of Marsden, the stevedores commenced to discharge the cargo of the steamship *Cuzco*. In this work was carried on throughout the day. The company, recognising the necessity of doing some work towards getting the cargo out of the vessels at the wharf, but unable to obtain labourers anywhere, called upon the men of the *City of Brisbane* to assist in the work, and they could in the way of discharging the steamers; and in response to this call, the mates of the steamers were at work yesterday taking the wool from the *City of Brisbane*, and trucking it under the sheds. On Tuesday night the steamer *City of Melbourne* arrived from Fiji, and the men of the *City of Brisbane* were ordered to assist in unloading from Melbourne and Brisbane respectively; and in the case of the other steamers the crews left the vessels after their work was secured to the wharf. In the case of the *City of Melbourne*, the cargo was not unloaded, but was landed before the men went ashore. On board the *Bahadur* there are some 4000 bags of sugar, and though the sugar is rather scarce in Sydney at the present time there is no means of landing the 1000 bags, and the *Bahadur* has been hauled off from the wharf and anchored. As far as the company is concerned, to obtain the company has no objection to a decision of arbitration than that reported in our issue of yesterday. There is an impression among the directors that some arrangement will be made with the men, but it is not probable that the men, the seamen, this appears to be most unlikely; but there was a report about the city yesterday that in the interests of the community, the men should be allowed to return from the unfortunate dispute which has arisen, an attempt was made by some third party to bring about a reconciliation. The men held two meetings on the Flagstaff wharf yesterday, and the men of the *City of Melbourne* and the *City of Brisbane* and throughout the city a vigilance committee was kept to give information respecting the strike to anyone requiring

We are informed that some unauthorised persons have been improving the "situation" by canvassing for subscriptions in the city. It will be well therefore for those who intend to give the "strike" a cash support, to be their guard lest their subscriptions get into the wrong channel. No doubt the Union will see that the subscription lists it issues bear a distinctive mark.

MEETING AT THE MASONIC HALL.

A public meeting was held in the evening at the Masonic Hall, under the auspices of the Seamen's Union. The building was crowded to overflowing, many being unable to obtain admittance. The speakers were Messrs. Dwyer, Davies, Macintosh, Harris, O'Connor, and a large number of others. Apologies for absence were made on behalf of Messrs. Morrison and McElroy.

THE HON. JAMES THOMAS WYLLIE, who presided, explained the object for which the meeting had been called. The meeting had been convened, he said, in connection with the proposed amalgamation of the Seamen's Union with the men employed by the A. S. N. Company in objection to the proposed amalgamation of the Seamen's Union with the concerted action amongst certain societies on the subject.

He wished to say distinctly that nothing of the kind had been intended, and that it had been no such combination, but that there had been a union of men of various nations, and he desired to see in this one of the best of the British Empire.

The SECRETARY here intimated that an offer had been received from the management of the Queen's Theatre to give a benefit on Thursday and Friday next.

A gentleman connected with the theatre explained that half the gross proceeds would be given on both evenings.

The SECRETARY at this stage stated that Mr. Cameron had asked him to apologise, and to say that he would contribute £2 2s. Mr. Greenwood also desired him to apologise for his absence as there was important business at the House.

[illegible]

labour until the Chinese walked on board, and that the
men had struck everything had been done so that no one
waited on the Company, and had been quite surprised
They had been given to understand that it was only
they turned round they would employ Chinese, and
don't you oppose the E. and A. Company, which
men and Chinese labour, and said they could not compete
with them. The Chinese had been put into the
thence the Union at all. It would have been
if they had waited longer and permitted the Europeans to
the intercolonial trade because they could be put into
then Europeans by £1 per month, then it was time for them
the play was the play was the play was the play was
men had struck and said they would not work for
1600 strong, refuse to go back to work until they were
men had struck and said they would not work for

Mr. DIXON seconded the resolution. He said it was that the United States Government should not permit a man to unite with his fellow-countrymen in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and to save himself from being hanged by joining the ranks of the conspirators. He said that the company had been the first to bring an inferior and alien race to these shores, and to throw white labour into the streets to fight the Chinese—(Cheers)—and this was a question affecting not only the Chinese but the white population of the country. He interfered with any of the Chinamen, but he would not refuse to ride in the same boat with any of them—(Cheers)—and even so send a parcel in any boat where Chinamen were permitted to travel. He said that he had seen a Co.'s boats had Chinese on board more than a colony of Chinese. He would subsidise such a company (Cheers). This Chinamen. Chinese question would come home to us as it had come home to the Chinamen. (Cheers)—and it would have to be fought out. He said that he had seen a Co.'s boats had Chinese on board more than a colony of Chinese. He would subsidise such a company (Cheers). This Chinamen. Chinese question would come home to us as it had come home to the Chinamen. (Cheers)—and it would have to be fought out.

must look this question in the face, and do something to reduce the influx of these obnoxious people to our shores. It was my belief that this was one that would be met by the Press with the statement that it would be met by the Government. I had brought the difficulty home. The British Government might have compelled China to open her ports, but we were not to be taken in by the Chinese. The Chinese Government, which would represent that in the interests of free trade and competition in the mercantile world of a country like Australia, would bring the white colonists in Australia to their present position. (Cheers.) It was not necessary this we signed our own death warrant. It was not necessary for him to say much on this question; every man could understand it if it did not come from his own mouth. He understood out. (Cheers.) The Trades and Labour Union had sent a monster petition to the powers in Macquarie Street, and he was in sympathy with this question, and he hoped that the regulation for the Chinese would be met as soon as possible. As there were a large number of Chinese before the people for public favours in regard to the Municipal Council, he was sure that the Chinese would be before them for political favour, he would just sum up by saying that there was a certain gentleman in the city seeking the favour of the Council, and his shop fitted up by the Chinese. (Cheers, and much applause.) The question deeply into consideration, for it affected us right

[illegible]

Mr. JOHN DAVIES also supported the resolution, and expressed his sympathy with the movement. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Merriman all wished to be apologized for, and Mr. Cameron had intimated his intention of subscribing £2 2s. The subject affected the wellbeing of the whole country, and he trusted that they would soon have an opportunity of dealing with the subject in the Legislature.

It was not only the seamen that were affected. Already cabinetmakers and joiners were being evicted.

[illegible]

Mr. MACINTOSH had his sympathies were with them private efforts. Holding the representative position he was able to make his views known, whether it was his turn to come to the meeting, and he had arrived at the conclusion that it was his duty to come and show himself among the people, and to do so in such a manner as to give satisfaction they had taken, and the manner in which they conducted themselves. When he came to this colony he found that there was a feeling existing among the subjects—(hear, how)—and he had always honored British society, and had been taught to believe that the country was one of the most powerful in the world; the navy of Great Britain had been a credit to the world and had always been a stand by in times of need—(cheer)—and that the ships of the Royal Navy were the pride of our fleet, and that night of our finest steamers with an alien race. (Cheer) It would not do for us to have an alien race here, and that we should have a large number of them were an insular people, but the fruit of the industry went to denigrate a great part of our community. (Cheer.) He said that he thought it was wrong for us to pay for Chinese industry. (Cheers.) As a politician he would not promise what he would do in Parliament, but he would say that he would like to see the Government do all that they could to protect the interests of the country. He did not think it probable anything could convince him that it would be beneficial to this country to import the Chinese labor force. He would have no objection to their coming here. (Cheers.) To-day's Herald told them that there were several hundreds of Chinese half-breeds in the colony, and that they were doing much harm to the country to be such as the world could be proud of. (Cheers.)

The session was closed tomorrow.

The motion was passed unanimously. The second resolution, which proposed that subscription lists should be opened to assist the movement for which the men were out on strike. As citizens and businessmen, they were trying peaceably and industriously to get their way, and they were not asking for a reward for themselves and their children, and found that capital was trying in every way to prevent it. They were not asking for a reward, but a deputation that had waited on Mr. Fitzpatrick upon request, and that gentlemen told the deputation he would not see them again if they attempted to move. He told Mr. Fitzpatrick that the colony would be as eager that they could not move, when it was seen to be so to fight. Was this fair course? He said that he had been in the East, in London, Trafalgar, and the Nile. "No, no, and cheer up, my friends, and be good to the poor." But let the question do what they had to do quietly. He said that he had been in the East, and the struggle must come to a successful issue. (Cheers.) and the struggle must come to a successful issue. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'NEILL seconded the resolution, and said that he would have the sympathy not only of Sydney, but of the other colonies. He looked upon this movement as one of the most national and patriotic that had ever taken place in Australia. He hesitated in saying that by bringing alien labour to such a vote, the Government were permitting the shipwrecked Europeans they were doing a national wrong, and that it was a national disgrace to permit the shipment of a crew entirely of foreigners, and he doubted the safety of the steamers were ensured by the change of labour.

MR. B. RICHARDS supported the resolution. [While the gentleman was speaking a disturbance occurred in the fore part of the hall, and a very disorderly scene ensued. Those who were seated in the fore part of the hall, endeavoured to escape by the side door, and a great number of persons were crowded into the room at the rear, imagining that the disturbance was the matter, there being only a faint attempt on the part of one or two to "man the stage." The Chaireman, who was seated at the head of the hall, observed that those in the body of the hall made for the stage, and it appeared as if a general stampede would follow, and that he was being nothing, but an attraction at the rear of the hall, and that the disturbance was not a disturbance, as no order was restored.

REPORTERS, or at least part of them, had been considerably injured by being trampled upon.]

MR. O'NEILL then moved the adjournment.

Mr. RHODES concluded his address, and the resolution was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairmen closed the proceedings and the meeting dispersed, after giving cheers for Queen.

DEPUTATIONS.

[illegible]

WORKS ON THE MACLEAY RIVER.
A deputation consisting of Mr. R. B. Smith, M.L.A. and Mr. Dease, of Kempsey, waited upon the Minister last Wednesday afternoon, with a view to see how it was possible to get the works on the Macleay River had not been carried out as promised. Mr. Sutherland informed the deputation that he would send up an officer of the department within a week, to see that the work was done.

PROPERTY OF THE COOPER FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir-In your account of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, 19th instant, Messrs. McElhone, Rossby and Macintosh are reported to have made statements respecting the property of the members of the Co-operative Commonwealth League, with whom and whose affairs I have been uninterruptedly connected for upwards of forty-five years.

First, I say that these members when making a round charge of "dishonesty" and "fraudulent robbery" and "swindling," have no knowledge of the affairs of the Co-operative Society, nor of the mode by which their property was acquired, and must have based the charges upon, and formed their conclusions from, their own inner consciousness; I, however, write from the intimate knowledge of facts, and I know that the Co-operative Society have been granted one foot of land, but that each of their properties have been purchased from the public, and would have been more wealthy had the purchases been made in interest bearing securities.

Secondly, I say that the charge of "dishonesty" becomes the owner of the Waterloo Estate has not given up 10 acres of land at Waterloo.

The 1400 acres has been in possession fifty-five years, and doubtless has been made on the proprietor for the 10 acres referred to.

Second.—Mr. Rosely is astonished because he does not know why his land was obtained—well, there are many things that the Government has done for him, much to learn; one lesson being, that to make farms and to "jump" his land inside the walls of the only building where he is privileged, is not the act of a brave or honorable man.

Third.—Mr. Macintosh charges that the Cooper family had been lured to Paddington Reservoir, Willoughby Falls, and Doubtful Lake, absolutely false.

Fourth.—Mr. Macintosh charges that the Government was to Ross Bay, the proceedings of the Government were an outrage and a disgrace to the Administration.

Fifth.—Mr. Macintosh charges that the Cooper family in some public place, and before the Assembly, made some charges he has made inside his conduct, however, he is not a man to be trusted, and he is not a man to be trusted and he might be expected of a man who, in the presence and the company of the Government, and the Daniel Cooper, and then slandered him and his family behind his back.

Sixth.—Mr. Macintosh charges that the Cooper family had no effect upon these three men, and that the Government was convincing to them would be tolerated only in the columns of a respectable newspaper, and would be refused admission.

THOMAS BUCKLAND

Waterloo Warhouse, 20th November.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the most purest and well-selected foods, Mr. Eppe has provided a means by which we may secure a delicate-flavoured beverage which will save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution which is gradually being brought so much stronger to resist every tendency to disease, and to overcome all of those subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack us, may be kept in a healthy condition. We may escape many a fatal stage of keeping our system well fortified with pure blood and a nourishing food."

tractors. Those who have advised the
to break their faith, have made
like so often committed, and so often
by inexorable fate, of looking at the
result instead of the general conse-
In this present instance, the par-
result is that the employers of the
are put to considerable loss and
ence. But the general result is,
in the values of seamen's
is damaged, and that one of the
points of the superiority of the
is thus destroyed. In order that
may keep up their status, in order
they may get the full rate of wages
labour can command, and in order
they may secure the best possible
from employers who value their
it is essential that there should be
confidence in their written promise.
that employers can feel confident that
get the labour they bargain for, the
interests of the two classes will be
served. A seaman employed for a
for the continuance of his employ-
ment for adequate remuneration than
on the part of his employer that he
thoroughly depended on. Seamen

state their articles are, of course, brought up at Court. That, however, in the present instance, is comparatively immaterial. The serious part of the case is the Seamen's Union, acting as a body, and in the advice of its guides, has made a profession of the doctrine that, so long as they are concerned, a seaman's word is not a seaman's hand and are not to carry any weight. That is a very serious thing in itself, and that is the very serious thing in their own interest, and that of this country. Whatever concerted action they may propose to take, they should have in view the faith of contracts. It is more important to them than that of their employers. That this faith should be preserved, is important to both, but of the two it is more important to the wage-getter than to the employer. It is the earnest desire of the Seamen's Union to study the relations between workmen and their employers to get rid altogether of the principle embodied in the Master and Servants Act, and to place

ment of the working of a purely civil service is thought to be the change in dealing with it a corresponding elevation of the social status of the workman, and various circumstances things seem to work in that direction. But how will it be possible to make personal service a civil service, under the guidance of the organised associations, the principle is established that contracts of this kind, though they may on the employer, may be cut loose at the option of the employed?

The question which underlies the present, no one can fail to see that it is largely on the relative efficiency of the Chinese and European labour. It is impossible to doubt the superiority of European civilisation; it is impossible not to see that Australia should be a European country. But if the superiority is to be maintained, it must thing more than a tradition, it must be maintained as a living fact. In the present constitution of society, the

ment of personal service is one of importance, and the difficulty lies here, considered simply as servants, the Chinese are not an inferior race. Other things being equal, European employers would prefer European servants. But when the question is not equal, how then? It is a question worth two Chinamen, if a Chinese servant is commercially considered, as he is worth more than double a Chinaman's wages; but that ceases to be the case, when the question of profit and loss comes into conflict with the feeling of race preference. The Chinese generation has witnessed an enormous enhancement in the value of labour in the world, and it has been the Chinese in proportion amongst the most benefited races. There has been a corresponding increase in the cost of manufacturing and commercial operations. As long as the Chinese in these operations is kept up, this cost could be met, but during the recent depression there has been no fund

endency to decline, there is only one way in which wages can be maintained, and that is by making the labour itself more valuable, and, therefore, more valuable. In competition with inferior races this superiority of quality is the thing more especially aimed at. The European labourer, by his very ways carry off the palm if his quality represents the superiority of his race. But if he falls below his level, then he throws away his chance of protection to the European labourer. It is found, not from without but from within, that the protection laws are not sufficient, but in intrinsic and proved quality of service. The artificial competition for keeping competition at bay may be limited in circles and for a limited time, but there is no permanence about them, only trustworthy security for the workman getting the preference.

being the preferable man.

STEWART GORDON, speaking, the other Aberdeen, on the relations between the Imperial Government and the colonies, and the eagerness of the Colonial Office to answer party questions, as calculated to leave Governors careless of the interests of the Colonies, and to encourage tendencies over which they preside. He said it was a great deal of weight in the command and it is probable that the effects of party indifference are felt not only by the Governors, but also by the people. He said that it would tend more strongly than it does to meddlesome interference with colonies to weaken the ties that connect them with the mother country, it would encourage a display of that utter want of sympathy which would suffer the best interests of a community to be sacrificed by the effects of party strife rather than interpose the balance and to prevent the strain of party law by party. But the worst thing

Colonial Office can do in a supposed
of party questions is to become
y, whether through ignorance or in-
s, by abstaining from the exercise of
mate power, or by abjuring from
speech, a supporter of party action
to be discountenanced. We can
the embarrassments of the Soc-
of STARS in dealing by telegraph with
questions upon which he is imper-
formed. But there should be little
when the materials for a sound
are at hand; and no amount of
to avoid party questions could

IMPORTANT Auction Sale This Morning, by W. Fritch
Amongst the several properties he has to dispose of is the

E. | PENNANT HILLS,
FIELD OF MARS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

15 LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, Lansdowne-street, 8
Hills. F. Smith, 13, Queen's-place.

[illegible]